1837, the Whige having got a majority of members in one House, proposed and passed resolutions to countenance and court the Abolitionists; the Democratic Renance and court the Abalitionists; the Democratic Republicans in the other flouse rejected them. At the publicans in the other flouse rejected them. At the election in 1838, the Whigs put an Abalitionist on their ticket for Lieutenant Governor, and, with the aid of their allies, elected him. The same combination elected their allies, elected him. The same combination elected a majority of "Whig"-Inemhers to the Assembly—the Democration Republicans still-preserved the ascendancy in the Senate. And now what have we seen?—took at it, you of the South, who triumphed at the bicoand argument of Whignery in New York. The same rise and progress of Whiggery in New York. The same "Whig" majority have passed resolutions in favor of the Abolition memorials, and the South has been again defended by the Democratic Republican majority in the Senate of that State. As it was in New York, so it is generally in other States. And here observe, that in the passage of these and similar resolutions, the Democratic Republicans, the friends of Manual Properties. epublicans, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, vote with the South and to protect her rights, and to adhere to the compromise of the Constitution; while the "Whig" mem

bers of these Legislatures vote with the Abolitionists.

Further: we believe there is not a single non-slaveholding State where the Administration party has the majority, in which there has been any act done, or any declared by the Legislature, hostile to the South, or encouraging to Abolition-Nor one! The Democratic Republicans of the North, where they had the control of a Legislature, have stopped the progress of such proceedings by the "Whigs" in every instance. The Democrats have on no one occasion adopted such a course themselves. The "Whigs," where they had control, have passed resolutions favoring the Abolitionists. Here are plain, undeniable facts, known to all men; and we ask if such things do not furnish us with reasons for suspecting an alliance or a coalition between Whiggery and Abolition?

We have not yet done with the subject. Our duty shall be performed; and then if any portion of the people continue to be the dupes of the falsehoods of Federal Whiggery, it will be because they close their eyes against the light of truth.

REACTION IN CONNECTICUT IN RAPID PROGRESS - The last general election in Connecticut showed that the Opposition had lost more than half the majority by which they secured their power, under the feint of Conservatism, the year before. The following letter, which we a most respectable source, marks the cont. nued and rapid decline of the unsound coalition: NORWICH, NEW LONDON CO , May 14, 1839.

We have just received the returns from the various towns in this county of the election of Sheriff. We have carried our candidate, Alexander Stewart, Esq , by more than 300 majority. In April the Federal Abolitionists succeeded in electing Thomas W. Williams to Congress by a majority of 87, and beat us 162 on the State ticket. Thus it is seen that, in less than two months, the Demo crats have made great inroads into the ranks of Whiggery, sufficient to upset them; and this, too, at a time least convenient for our voters to attend the pol Whiggery is on the wane, and, if our friends in the Old Dominion do their duty, Federalism, and its loving hand maid Abolitionism, will be quietly put to sleep for at least half a century.

The signs of the times indicate that Connecticut, a the next trial of strength, will take a stand with the De-mocratic States of the Union. We feel confident that the "sober second thought" will prove "efficient" in an nihilating the Federal party in this State. DEFAULTERS.

The Opposition not only condemn every thing done, or proposed to be done, by the Administration, but contrive and commit the greatest mischiefs against the community, to cast the blame of their own misconduct on those whom they would persuade the people are respon-sible for all public misfortunes. The panies, which were the result of combinations among the banks, capitalists and politicians, to overthrow the Administration, and command the Government set up by the people, were all ascribed to those who had the greatest interest in preing them. All the distresses brought on the people by this nefarious plot, were, under the most frivolous pre-tences, laid at the door of Gen. Jackson! What interest had the venerable patriot, who was always ready to lay down his life for his country's welfare, in producing these public calamities? The interest of Messrs Biddle, Clay, and their political partisans, laboring to establish a Bank Government, was obvious. The interest of the speculating tribe of capitalists, who had money to invest it the sacrificed property of ruined debtors, was also ob-

Now, the game of the Opposition is to cry down the inistration for dilapidation of the public funds .-And what motive have those entrusted with the management of the public concerns to incline them to this waste of the resources on which the successful management of the nation's affairs depends? None whatever. interest, both as it regards themselves personally, and the fortunate conduct of their official trusts, is to prevent depredations on the Treasury. It is just the re-verse with all the factions whose leaders have been excluded from the stations they sigh to attain. They are interested in rendering every thing connected with the Government disastrons. They owe the people a grudge, and their dissatisfaction delights them. At all events It will be revenge for their repugnance to Federalism, and it may serve so to exasperate them with their present public agents, as to lead to a change of Adminis tration, and bring in the conspirators. Hence the uni versal zeal with which the disappointed, repudiated ene mies of popular rights raise the shout about defulcations. A defaulter is their best friend. His success gives them political affairs-the happiness of complaining. They can seem to be sorry, too, at the public losses, and win the sympathies of the people, and be bappier, because it well with their system of hypo joy is the more sweetened because it is stolen.

At this moment, that original Federalist and late Conservative Whig, Mr. Swartwout, and his chum, Mr. Price, find in the cchoes across the Atlantic of the Whig denunciation of the PRESIDENT for their crime, a double gratification. They have their sins visited on one whom they hate as the great enemy of their old party, and the opposer of the great defaulter when seeking the place that gave their rapacity full scope. They rejoice, too, at the triumph which they have given their political friends, while they riot abroad on more than a million of purloined money. We are not surprised that the Federalists in the last Congress refused to make such robberies a felony, as proposed by Mr. Wright's bill, when they derive such satisfaction and expect such favorable political results from them; nor are we surprised at Federalists entrusted with public money sho hesitate to become defaulters, when their offence has the countenance of the great body of their party, which screens the defaulter from punishment, and converts the defalcation into so much political capital.

It is remarkable, and it shows the effect of the cir-

cumstances to which we have referred, that there has not been a great defilication since the foundation of the Government committed by a Democrat! Not one. do not believe the Opposition can produce an instance of the ultimate loss of twenty thousand dollars by a Democratic collector, disburser, or receiver. But how has it been with the Federalist functionaries

and agents entrusted with public money? Dr. Duncan, in his speech, collated from the official documents laid before Congress, some striking cases of men renowned as Federalists and defaulters.

Samuel Swartwout, Conservative Whig defaulter, with his old Federal comisde, Mr. Price, one million and a quarter. During the progress of their joint malversation, Mr. Price, although devout in attachment to Mr. Swartwout, hailed as an Administration man. Mr. Swartwout was the giant of Whiggery and Conservatism. In thi way, like cautious Scotch brothers in the time of rebellion, they kept a hold on both parties; but when disco very became inevitable, Mr. Price threw off his mask; showed his old Federal colors, and shot his Parthan srrow at the Administration as he fled to Europe to join

Saml. Gouverneur, upwards of \$20,000, Postmaster New York.

New York.

Gen. Gratiot, upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

W. S. Smith, (Mr. J. Q. Adams's brother in law.) appears in this morning's National Intelligencer to defend a default for which a jury has just rendered a verdict against him, in the court of this city, for upwards of ter

thousand dollars. This makes up quite a distinguished list of Federa

If there be a Democrat of distinction, a defaulter, or in other words, a case of defalcation, distinguished for its heavy amount, by a Democrat, we are ignorant of it If there be such, we call on some credible opponent to point out their names in the official published do

[Globe. The United States, vs. S. L. Gouverneus, late Postmaster at New York.—Suit was brought against Mr. Gouverneur for a heavy defalcation in his account with the Post Office Department. He denied his indebtedness; declared in open court, and caused it to be reported in the navispapers, that, so far from being a defaulter, the De-partment was indebted to him, and by himself and able counsel made a most resolute defence. The case was after voluminous testimony and long argument, in which Mr. Butler, the district attorney, had to contend single-handed with three or four distinguished lawyers, submit-ted to a jury, composed of six Federal Whigs, five De-mocrats, and one Conservative, who, after allowing eve-

moorate, and of the least plausibility set up by Mr. Gouver-ry claim of the least plausibility set up by Mr. Gouver-neur, still found him in default UPWARDS OF TWEN-TY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and so gave their verdict. The real character of Federal Whiggery has been signally illustrated in this case. Mr. Gouverneur declared that he was not a defaulter, and the Federal press charged the Government with persecuting and oppressing bim.
While the evidence in the case was still unfinished, the Courier and Enquirer of New York commenced discuss ing its merits, with the evident object of affecting the course of justice. Indeed, that paper prejudged the case, and declared beforehand that the U.S. ought not to have

a verdict. The following is an extract from its article. "In his report of December, 1835, Mr Kendall makes some remarkable admission, which appear to us to pro-clude the possibility of establishing any action of account on the epidence of books kept after the fashion here deson the epidence of books kept after the fashion here des-cribed. He states that the system on which the books of the Department had been kept, precludes an exact statement of the revenue and expenditure which have ac-crued within any given period. When he took charge of the Department, he soon found that no satisfactory

account of its debts or means could, within any short ! period, be drawn from its books. There was a debt of \$300,000 due to banks; the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded \$390,000, and a considerable portion of the revenue of the 'large offices' had been anticipated by drafts, a balance of the books had not been effected for twenty years; and, after full consideration, he had closed them, and opened a new set."

The entire article from which this extract is taken, is an outrage upon the judicial authorities, and yet it has found its way into the National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig, and other organs of Federal Whiggery, which claim to be the peculiar advocates of "the Constitution and laws," and of the due administration of justice.

Notwithstanding this direct attempt to influence the course of justice, Judge Betts had the "independence to make a fair charge to the jury, whereupon the lead-ing organ of "the law and order" party in New York arraigns him after this fashion, viz:

"THE GOUVERNEUR GASE .- This case was given to the jury yesterday at about twelve o'clock, after a charge from Judge Betts, containing, in our view, much excep tionable matter in point of statement and of law. The and clearness of argument; being well arranged and in geniously developed. The defendant's case was feebly and ineffectively presented; and the law of it was, to sny the least, somewhat deficient in the elements which should make it the perfection of reason."

The case being still before the jury, the Courier and Enquirer proceeds to give its verdict in the following

When our reporter left the Court room, at about eight o'clock last evening, the jury had sent in for additional papers in the case, with the declaration that there was no probability of their immediately agreeing on a verdict. Now that the case has been submitted, we are of course at liberty to speak without subjecting ourselves to the charge of improper and indecent interference in a pending suit. We feel bound, therefore, in duty to the parties in interest, on the full hearing of the evidence, and the charge of the Judge, to express our conviction that a more wanton and cruel persecution was never waged, than has been waged by the Government of the

against Mr. Gouverneur. We never knew a more striking illustration than is presented by Mr Kendall of the vulgar adage - Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." It eems as if he were determined to make up the deficiencies of his predecessor, by preying upon the misfortunes, or imposing upon the generous confidence of his agents.

Mr. Gouverneur saved the Post Office from open bankrupley, and the Administration from irreparable dis-grace. In the course of his efforts he became involved in certain confidential negociations, independent altoge-ther of his position as postmaster, and of which there is om the letters of Barry, with Jack abundant evidence, fre on's declarations, and the testimony of Colonel Hamilton, that he relieved himself to the last farthing. On these negociations Mr. Kendall has laid the basis of his suit, a suit which cannot fail ultimately to result, whatever may be the verdict in the present trial, to the discomfiture and disgrace of the Government, and the entire vindication of the defendant.

Nevertheless, the jury, though a majority were politi-cally opposed to the Administration, found a verdict in the Government for upwards of \$20,000!

Thus it is with these Federal Whig leaders, who are attempting to run the Administration down upon charges of defalcations. The moment the Government attempts to collect the people's money of a defaulter, they become his friends and defenders, call it "wanton and cruel per secution," and declare, that it will result "to the discomure and disgrace of the Government." They denounce defaults, but vindicate defaulters. They abuse public officers because defaults occur, and abuse them more for attempting to punish and put an end to them. They inced Maj. Barry for his looseness, and denounce Mr. Kendall still more bitterly for his strictness. The one, they abused for getting the Department into em-barrassment, and the other, for getting it out.

Could any thing more clearly illustrate the utter want of principle in the Federal organs? There are points in this case to which we purpose referring hereafter -16.
"All the Decency."—The Richmond Whig copies the article of the Courier and Enquirer, attempting to influence the course of justice in the Gouverneur case, and in a comment of its own, uses the following decent language in relation to Mr. Kendall:

language in relation to MT. Actions:

"That insolve official, under ever of Jackson's shield, repulsed a committee of the House of Representatives, and has thus far used the immense income of his Department without check or responsibility. We take it that it will be one of the first ucls, as it will be one of the first duties of the mew Congress, which will reeacht the people, to call this haughty miscreant to a rigid recking, and give him a thorough overhauling."

These are the thanks Mr. Kendall gets from Fede-

ral: Whiggery for holding the officers of the Post Office Department to a strict accountability. "Insolent offi-cial," 'haughty miscreant," are the decent terms which the Virginia organ applies to him, for no other reason than he endeavors to make ever one do justice to the Government; for that he ever repulsed a committee of Congress in any attempt to investigate the affairs of his Department, is wholly unfounded. He has refused to comply with unconstitutional requisitions, but so far from repulsing committees of Congress which have been appointed to look into the pecuniary condition, or examine the books of the Department, he has communicated to them all they asked, given every requisite information. We assure the Federal organs that no committee of Congress, appointed for the purpose, will find any difficulty in obtaining access to all the books and papers of the Department which recreditors, and especially such as have been as indulgent investigations, satisfied that the motive is to find pretexts for false charges to deceive the people and influence the elec-

THE GOUVERNEUR CASE .- The jury in this case at 12 o'clock yesterday morning, came into Court and an nounced, through their foreman, that they had not been able to agree upon a verdict. The Court gave them some instructions relating to the points of disagreement, when the jury again retired. At 4 o'clock in the afterwhen the jury again, retired. At 4 0 clock in the afternoon they returned and rendered a verdict for the UStates of \$26,006 75, "without prejudice to the claims
of either party to the following drafts, viz: 1833, Sept.
24, paid Reeside, \$2,000 00; 1834, March 24, do. do
1,000 00; July 11, do do 1,500 00; Oct. 1, do. do. 500 60; 1835 May 5, draft on do 1,000 00. [N. Y. Post, May 18.

(From Wednesday's Globe.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LOSSES IN THE RE
VENUE UNDER ALL ADMINISTRATIONS, FROM WASHINGTON'S TO THE PRESENT. The frequent applications, from various sections of the Union, for information on the subject of the relative losses in the revenue under different Administrations, induces us to give. from the document used by Dr. Duncan,"tahen from the records and reports of the Treasury Depart ment," the following synopsis. We hope the Democratic journals in every part of the Union, will consider this in-formation, derived from authentic official statements, of sufficient importance to give it insertion and general cir-culation through their columns. It will be found useful in correcting the misrepresentations of the Opposition, who, seizing upon the late defalcation of their friend Swartwout, for the want of some well founded ground of attack on the Administration, have given the subject of defalcations a prominence for electioneering purposes, hich they never would allow it for that of The whole subject should be thoroughly investigated .-It is important that the country should know to what extent losses have been incurred under all Administrations from the want of those financial regulations, and penal ensements, proposed in Mr. Van Bunen's first message, to the defeat of which, by the joint Opposition in Congress, is to be attributed the principal part of Swan-twour's defalcation. The earlier and greater defalcations of merchants and banks, under previous Administrations, is certainly ascribable to the introduction of the credit and banking systems into the business of Government; while the losses by Government officers must be attributed to Congress, which failed to provide the se curities of which Mr. WRIGHT's bill furnishes an exem Total losses to the Government under each different Admi

nistration, by Banks, Collectors, Receivers, Merchants Bonds for duties, and disbursing officers.
WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION-1789 to 1797.

BANKS-None: few banks in existence. Collectors of puties, including Attorneys, Mar-shals &c. \$13,000. Collectors, 10 or 12 defaulters, but all failed or secured, except 3 on very small sums. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-None in existence of

JOHN ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION-1797 to 1801. Banks-None.

Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &c., \$220,000: Collectors not settled 7, and 3 or 4 more paid, or very small. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-None.

S. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION-1801 to 1809. Collectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, &-c. \$200,000. -Collectors, 19 failed, besides small sums

others due; some paid or secured. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-Few in existence. JAMES MADISON'S ADMINISTRATION-1809 to 1817. Banks-Five millions of dollars in depreciated paper taken. No bank defaults, except by a suspension of

specie payments in 1814-15, and '16." COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including Attorneys, Marshale, &-c. \$219,000. Collectors, 14 failed, and part secured

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-One in default; only few in existence.

JAMES MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION—1817 to 1825

BANKS-\$800,000. About 30 of the banks in debt in 1838; but over 100 failed in 1817, and after. COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc., \$230,000. Collectors 14, some in default, par

secured. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-Ten defaulters, amounting to \$110,000.

J. Q. ADAMS' ADMINISTRATION—1825 to 1829.

BANKS—Five failed; amount \$270,000.

COLLECTORS OF DUTIES, including Attorneys, Mar shals, etc.—Three defaulters, amounting to \$95,000.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS—Eight defaulters, amount, \$60,000.

ANDREW JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION—1829 to 1837.

BARKS—Fire failed; amount, \$42,000.

COLEBCTORS OF DUTIES, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc. 14: amount, \$200,000. etc. 14; amount, \$200,000. RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS-Seventeen, but many

secured; amount, \$60,000.

MERCHANTS' BONDS FOR DUTIES'-\$500,000 falling

DISBURSING OFFICERS, tintluding Paymasters, Pur-**Sers, etc. - \$100,000.

MERCHASTS BONDS FOR DUTIES. - Of these, 5 to 6, 000,000 are dated before General Jackson's administration, and nearly 7,000 defaults in number on bonds un-

paid before. DISBURSING OFFICERS, including Paymasters, Purs ers, &c.-In the previous Administrations to 1829, there yet remains reported on the books, besides all settled and remitted in various ways, by private acts of Congress, &c., near \$4,250,000 in amount, and neat 2,330 defaults in number, of disbursing officers. Of these kinds, not over 40 under Gen. Jackson's administration, and \$100,000 in amount.

AGGREGATE LOSSES -By banks, \$6,112,000. Collec-AGGREGATE LOSSES.—By Danks, \$0,112,000. Confectors of Duties, including Attorneys, Marshals, etc., \$1,028,000. Receivers of Public Lands, \$403,000. Merchants Bonds for Duties, \$6,700,000. Disbursing Officers, including Paymasters, Pursers, etc., \$4,250,000. Actual loss from all of the above sources, \$18,493,000.

The Baltimore Patriot serves up the following as news, rom a letter of some steamboat captain. It comes cir cuitously—the Patriot taking it from the Cincinnati Republican as "an account of the rumored defaication and abscanding of a certain Government officer," from a letter of John G. Anderson, late commander of the steambert Windows boat Winchester," (giving no date) It says:
"James W. Breedlove, late collector of the port of

New Orleans, has resigned, supposed a defaulter to a large amount. He has adopted a system to assist in closing his account with the Government, through a man named George Cressey, purposely retained about his office; a multitude of suits have been procured against steamboats, in which Breedlove is informant and Cres sey the witness; and penalties have been exacted from the boats to the amount of from 40 to \$50,000, for trifling non compliance with the late act of Congress, commonly called the steamboat law; in all of which cases, it will be observed, one half goes to the informer, the other to

the Government." This Whig rumor of the defalcation of Mr. BREED LOVE, predicated altogether on his resignation, was contradicted long ago in the Globe. It is renewed, now simply for the Virginia election. We have inquired at the accounting office this morning, and learn that there is not the elightest ground for suspicion. Mr. BREED-LOVE's accounts have been strictly scrutinized at New Orleans, and the anticipated fairness of his conduct con

firmed - Globe. AND YET ANOTHER -It is with sincere pleasure, that we announce to our readers, that WILLIAM O GOODE, Esq., of Mecklenburg, one of the most talented, and influential men in that portion of Virginia, and who was a member of the last House of Delegates, has un whigged himself, and now proclaims his determination to sus tain Mr. V. Buren, in preserence to Mr. Clay. The constant defections from the Whig ranks are the most conclusive proof that any man can desire, of the faithful manner in which the duties of his station have been discharged by the President and are such reasons as should induce his re election in 1840 .- Valley Star.

EXCEEDINGLY Good! - We understand, that on the KENDALL RACE COURSE, yesterday, "HENRY A. WISE" was distanced, and a Virginia Hhig Nog, entered by Col. W. R Johnson, was handsomely beaten by a De-mocratic colt, named "RELIANCE." It is said that Reliance was rode by a little, "hard-fisted," dirty jacketed chap, who thinks the Federal party are not one whit better than they should be. Our opponents have been very fond of labelling every little occurrence as a "sign of the times;" we, therefore, advise them to parade this matter before their readers, as a certain indication of the success of their unholy cause in the "O'd Dominion."-Baltimore Republican, May 18.

DOMESTIC.

State of things in Mississippi. - Awful!

Copy of a letter addressed to one of our commission nouses in New Orleans: [N. O. Bulletin, May 13. BRANDON, 1st May, 1839. Gentlemen - Yours of the 25th ult. is received; and in

reply I can say nothing calculated to afford you any satisfaction. The whole judiciary of Mississippi is in the most confused and disorganized condition. The collectors of money are put at defiance, and laughed to scorn: Circuit Judges are refusing to hold courts, and when they do hold them, they quash the bonds and executions that have been for the last year or two maturing Sheriffs openly refuse to execute the process of the law and the Brandon Bank has joined in the general outrage, hy procuring the sheriff of this county to receive its paper on executions, on its promise to redeem it at court; but our court is just passed-the steriff's office is full of Brandon paper-and the Bank now has the effrontery to say she has no means to redeem a dollar of it.-But to the subject. Most of the for hooming bonds in this county were by the Judge quashed; and where they were not quashed, Brandon money was taken by the Sheriff where any collections at all were made. Some of the bonds assigned to you were quashed, and the se curities to them released, giving to the principal twelve months longer to pay the debt; this in many cases will much endanger the collection of the money. Where t should have received thousands this court, I have not collected one dollar; nor do I intend to gratify this corrupt and abandoned bank by taking its foul issues from the Sheriff's hands.

hate to the expenditure of its funds, nor will they find any has you have been with _____; but I know of no remedy backwardness on the part of the Postmaster General to until we can obtain officers of sufficient firmness and integrity to enforce the laws. I showed _____ your letter on the subject of commissions, but could get from him no answer. I should like to hear from you as to these things.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

Com. Elliott.-In consequence of the rumor that Com. Elliott had protested against the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in his case, the following statement has been published by the friends of Com-The following is a copy of the paper presented by Com E. to the Court:

"The precept convening the Court of Enquiry in this case, authorizes them to inquire into certian specific complaints and charges preferred against Capt. Jesse D. Elliott, which are set forth, 'and also to inquire into the official conduct generally of the said Cupt. Jesse D. Elliott, while commanding the U. S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean Sea in the years 1835, 1836, 1837, The letter of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 22d April, 1839, extends this inquiry to this conduct while commanding the Constitution in Hampton Roads. "With great respect for the authority from which the order organizing the Court emanated, and proper diffidence in his own judgment, Captain Elliott states that this general form of enquiry is not in accordance with precedent or authority; but he distinctly waives the objection thereto, and desires that every ground of complaint may be fully inquired into. In order, however, to prepare for his defence, he requests a specification of the charges and complaints intended to be exhibited and preferred against him, under the general clause above quoted, as well as the names of the accusers (if any) and of the witnesses intended to be respectively exa-

mined upon said charges." When the paper was presented the Judge Advocate stated that he could not give any specification charges. That it was a general enquiry into the official conduct of Com. Elliott, and that every ground of com-plaint must be enquired into, as it should be elicited from he witnesses in the course of examination. The Court then said that if the Judge Advocate would comply with the request of Commodore Elliott, it would be a great convenience to all concerned, and promote economy of both time and expense; but as the Judge Advocate could not, from the nature of the enquiry, comply with the request, the Court would give Com. Eliiott ample time to prepare for his defence The President of the Court wished Com. Elliott to file the first part of the above te-lative to the form of enquiry, in order that the attention of the Navy Department might be called to its peculiar character; but Com. Elliott, fearing that the nature of the paper might be misunderstood if but a part of it were published, declined, and, at the suggration of the Coart, with the concurrence of the Judge Advocate, the whole paper was withdrawn.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS .- The following letter, givng an account of the murder of several persons on the Apalachicola River, by the Indians, was received by our postmaster yesterday morning, from the postmaster at Columbus, and politely handed us for publication. "The steamer Siren, arrived this evening from Apalachicola, brings information of a horrid massacre coinmitted by a party of Indians, on Friday night last on the Apalachicola river, about fifty miles below the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers. Seven or eight individuals of both sexes were murdered and their bodies burned. The Siren stopped at the spot on Sunday, and

Post Office, Columbus, Ga., Wednesday evening, May 15, 1839 }
Since the above we in type, we have received the Apalachicola Gazette of the 11th inst., which gives the following additional interfagence. We received by the mail boat Commerce, this evening

the crew and passengers interred the remains of the

the following information:
A party of 15 or 20 Indians recognized to be Creeks imultaneously attacked the settlement of Roberts, at Stefannigee, and John and Nathan Smith's, Rico's Bloff ed Roberts' houses, killed a little boy, and wounded Roberts himself, who, with his wife, a man named Aldrich, and four children, escaped.

At Smith's settlement, it is supposed that N. Smith's three children, a Mrs. Richards and her five children, and a man named White, were murdered. Nathan Smith, with his wife, another woman, and two men, escaped.— John Lamb was severely wounded; he recognized the Indians to be Creeks. Sixteen of the fugitives, men, women and children, came down on the mail boat, and are completely destitute. Several of the Indiana seen on the banks of the river, as the boat came through the Narrows, 7 miles above Fort Gadsden.

[Augusta Constitutionalist, May 18. St. Louis, (Mo.,) Wednesday, May 18. Yesterday the last solemn rites were paid to the re-mains of Col. Gentry, of the Missouri volunteers, and Captain Van Swearengen, and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the U. S.' Army, [which had been sent from Florida by their surviving fellow soldiers] At two, the cof-

The spacious church was crowded, and many were unable to gain admission. The solemn service of the Epis copal church was then gone through with, the choir singcopal church was then gone under the control of the livered by the Rev Mr. Heyer. After a sole me directly the band from the Barracks, the coffin was removed to the heafse, passing in front of the St. Louis Grays, who received it with appropriate henors-the U.S. and militia officers acting as pail bearers. A procession was then formed: the Grays, preceded by the U.S. band, in the prosecution of their labors. advance, of the hearse; then the officers of the U. S. Ar my, and militia officers) next the Hibernian Society, with their badges; the Mayor and city authorities, carriages horsemen and citizens in the rear. The whole procession reached through several squares. At the city limits, the hearse was taken charge of by the U.S' troops, and conveyed to Jefferson Barracks. Peace to their ashes! conveyed to Jefferson Barracks. honor to their memories!-Republican.

Old Ironsides .- This noble frigate, now anchored off the Battery, has been an object of more than ordinary curiosity to our citizens for the last two or three weeks. It is computed, that during this period at least sixty thousand persons have visited her, more than half of which number were ladies. The Constitution will convey to Vera Cruz the minister of the United States to Mexico, Mr Ellis, and will thence proceed to the Pacific. We wish her gallant commander, Com. Claxton, and her ac complished officers a pleasant voyage and a safe return. The following is a list of her officers:

Commodore-Alexander Claston. Staff-Flag Lieutenant-Franklin Buchanan.

Secretary-R. Ogden Glover. Fleet Surgeon-Thomas Dillard. Captain - Daniel Turner.

Lieutenants-E. W Carpenter, Wm H Kennon, R. R Pinkham, Thompson D. Shaw, William Smith, Peter Turner.

Purser-M'Kean Buchanan. First Lieutenant of Marines - J C. Rich. Chaplain-J P. B. Wilmer.

Acting Muster-George M. McCreery, Passed Mid-Assistant Surgeons-Charles D. Maxwell, Samuel

Possed Midshipmen-James E Brown, Lewis C. Sartori, Montgomery Hunt, Maxwell Woodhull, Francis S. Haggerty. Midshipmen - W. C. B. S. Porter, Silas Bent, Henry

H. Harrison, George H. Cooper, John P. McFarland, John H. M. Madison, Richard T. Renehaw, John S Maurey, Wm. H. McCrohan, Charles W. Hays, Aaron K. Hughes, Benj. F. B Hunter, Henry N. T. Arnold, Jacob F. Speriv.

Boatswain-Robert II O'Neal. Gunner - Gustavus Newman. Corpenter-John Cabill.

Sailmaker-Nathaniel B Peed. Purser's Clerk-William W. Watkinson.
[N. Y. Courier, May 21.
From the limited numerical strength of our army and

its scattered positions of late years, it has been impracti-cable to instruct the men in brigade or even regimental evolutions. To repair this defect in some measure, to recruit the skeleton companies, to instil an esprit de corps among the men of the different regiments, as well as to afford them some respite after several fatiguing campaigns, it has been determined to form an encampment during the ensuing summer, and preliminary steps have been taken as to the location. After examining the va rious sites thought to be rligible, the race ground near Trenton, N. J., has been selected, as possessing most advantager. Major Mackay, Quartermaster, and Lieut. J E Johnston, of the Topographical Engineers, have been directed to lay out the ground for encampment. It is probable that from one to three regiments will be collected at this encampment. The 4th regiment of ar tillery, just returned from Florida, will be first on the ground .- Army and Navy Chronicle.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. The State Improvements - It has already been stated, in letters from Harrisburg, that the attempt to pass the local appropriation bill, which had been vetoed by Gov. Porter, has failed, there being a majority of votes against it. To have passed it without the Governor's approval, would have required a vote of two-thirds of each house. This matter having been thus disposed of, it is to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be directed to the adoption of prompt and energetic measures to complete the great line of railroad and canal communication connecting our commercial metropolis with the great West, and with the improvements of the State of New York. The Governor has indicated the course that ought to be pursued; and we trust that his suggestions will be carried out by the Legislature. New York, Maryland and Virginia are striving, with all their energy, to seize the prize, which is almost within our grasp; and it remains to be seen, whether apathy or the pursuit of the phantoms of party ambition, or the desire of an ephemeral popularity, will be able to divert the minds of our legislators from this paramount duty - Sentinel.

Presbyterian General Assemblies .- The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met on Thursday morning at the 4th Presbyterian Church, Ranstead Place; Dr. Plumer, the Moderator, presiding After the proceedings had been opened with prayer, Dr. Alexander, Mr. Wilson, and Judge Levitt, were appointed a committee of commissions Dr. Joshua S. Wilson, of Cincinnati, was appointed Moderator. The vote stood:

For Dr. Wilson. " Dr. Breckenridge.

Washington Square. The proceedings were commenced with a sermon, by Dr. Fisher, Moderator of the last as-The Rev. Drs Dickinson, Cox, Mason, and great dread. Mr Duffield, were put in nomination for the office of Moderator for the ensuing year, and Dr. Dickinson was elected. A spirit of harmony seemed to pervade the cntire proceedings -16.

NORFOLK, May 20 - The Episcopal Convention closed its proceedings on Saturday. During its sittings the number of visitors from abroad continued to increase, and the attendance on divine service (which was held four times a day) was greater than on any like occasion in this Borough Yesterday forenoon the pulpit of Christ Church was filed by that venerable prelate, Bishop Moore; and the immense congregation in attendance, numbering between two and three thousand, evinced the deep and pervading interest and the love and veneration every where inspired by the revered character and touching eloquence of that faithful and devoted minister of the Redeemer's Kingdom. After the service of the fore-noon, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was adminis-

tered to several hundred communicants. Divine service was also performed in the forenoon, afternoon and evening, in the churches of all denomina tions, by the ministers of the Episcopal Church in attendance on the Convention .- Herald

PHILADELPHIA May 17 - The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenord its session on Wednesday, in the city of Brook-lyn. Bishops Hedding and Waugh, and about two hundred minieters are present. The Commercial Advertiser states that "Bishop Waugh will generally preside, and attend to the official acts of the Conference."

A morning paper mentioned that the Conference had determined to sit with closed doors, in consequence of the excitement at the last meeting held in this city, during the discussion of the question relating to slavery. This was an error-the doors of the Conference will not be closed, except during the examination into the character of its members, which has been the practice ever since the organization of the Methodist Church.

[Gazette. Free Banking in Michigan was annulled at the late session of the Legislature of that State. The new statute declares that if any person shall hereafter attempt to exercise banking powers under the old law, it is de clared that " he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and confined in the State's prison no more than ten nor less than one year." No association not organized and doing business for six months preceding the pa-sage of the late act, and which has not deposited with the auditor general the securities required by law, shall hereafter be allowed to transact any business except such as may be necessary to wind up its affairs.

Appointments by the President.

John C. Nicoll to be Judge of the United States for the District of Georgia, in place of Jeremiah Cuyler, decented.

Harmanus Bleecker, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Hague, in place of Augustine Davezac, recalled. John Neville, Collector of the Customs at Natchez, Mississippi, vice James Stockman, who has vacated the

Colonel Bernard E. Bee, Texian Minister Plenipoten tiary to Mexico, left New Orleans on Saturday in the Woodbury for Mexico. The Bee says, "We understand he bears the olive branch of peace, the object of his mission being to obtain the recognition of Texian independence on the part of Mexico, and to form a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with that Republic."

TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—By the arrival of the steam packet New York, Captain Wright, from Galveston, yesterday, we have dates from that place to the 7th instant, and from Houston to the 1st. It gives us much gratification to perceive, from a published act of the Texian Congress, that our respected citizen, O. de A. San tangelo, Esq , has been granted a league and labor of land, and the commissioners for the county of Harris burg are requested to issue a certificate for the same .-Congress has also tendered him its thanks, for the firm and zealous support with which he has maintained the cause of Texian independence in the El Correo Atlantico, in opposition to the enemies of civil and religi-The civil authorities of Galveston prevented a duel

which was about to take place between two officers; one of the army, the other of the navy.

A meeting of the citizens of Houston had been held on the 27th ult., for the purpose of arranging measures for the construction of a railroad.

The Houston Morning Post says:-The Houston Morning Post says:—
The Western counties which have been known since | 18th—\$50,000 capital:
15 45 65 48 51 37 55 78 26 8 14 31 18 the commencement of the revolution, as "the o pulat. | May 24

fin was conveyed to Christ Church. Soon after, the bell | ed counties," are now beginning to assume the appeartolled, and an immense concurrse of persons assembled. ance of an inhabited country. More than two hundred neighborhoods of Compano, Aransas, and Live Oak Point and are extending the settlements quite back into Point and are extending the section to the counties of San Patricio and Refugio. The crops are unusually fine, and every thing indicates the growing wealth and prosperity of our country. It will be exceedingly gratifying when this, the finest section of Texas, shall be covered with green fields, and the inhabitants shall be able to remain at home undisturbed in

(From the Houston Morning Star) We learn with much regret that several vessels have been fitted out from New Orleans to proceed to Cube, and smuggle slaves into our country. The course intended to be pursued in effecting this object, is to run the vessel up the Sabine, and laud them on the United States' coast, from which the transportation of them across the river into our own country would be but the ork of a moment - Louisiana Adv.

FROM TEXAS -The steam packet New York, Captain Wright, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, brought Houston dates to the 1st instant, and Galveston to the 7th. The papers received contain a few items news, which, though not important, may be deemed in-teresting. A talk had recently been held on the banks of the Sabine river, between some leading citizens of Nacogdoches and the chiefs of the hostile tribes. Three or four of the hostile chiefs attended the meeting, who expressed much anxiety to conclude a treaty of peace, but in consequence of the absence of several of the principal chiefs, a delay was occasioned. Both parties therefore, agreed to meet on or about the first of May, at the same place. The complete defeat of the party under Cordova and the effect of disheartening those who have hitherto advocated hostilities, and induced them to accede to the terms proposed by the Government.
The first sale of lots in the City of Austin, the new seat of government for Texas, will take place on the first day of August next. The terms of sale, as advertised by the agent of the Government, are-one-fourth payable at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Upon failure of any purchaser to pay the instalments within ten days after they become due, the property so purchased shall revert back to the Republic, and the purchaser shall forfeit the amount paid. Payment for the lots must be made in gold, silver, promissory notes of the Govern-ment, or audited paper of the Government.

Those who wish to settle in the new city of Austin will only have four months in which to make improvements, prior to the meeting of Congress. The shortness of the time must render preparations for the entertain-ment of the members of Congress rather stude and scanty They are men, however, somewhat used to hard fare, who will not complain of the privations incident to the settlement of all new countries. The President, we understand from the Galveston Gazette, has signified his intention not to convene the next Congress at Houston, whatever difficulties may oppose a removal to that new metropolis. The crops in Texas are unusually promis ing this season. Cotton, in particular, is said to look remarkably fine. Of that staple, much larger quantities are now in cultivation than during any previous season

[New Orleans Bulletin, May 11. NEW ORLEANS, May 14.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Tampico, dated 4th May, received per schooner Lone, which arrived at this port

yesterday from Campeachy:
"The expedition projected by the federalists was not intended for Vera Croz, as they wished us to believe, but for Puebla or Mexico. For some days we have had no news of their (Urrea and Mejia's) progress; the last information received, announces that they would be in Mexico within fifteen days. In the meantime, we are not very comfortable here. Bustamente and Arista. who have remained a long time at Victoria, seem at length disposed to take possession of Tampico. Although their movements are not well known, it appears certain that their advanced posts are at Horcasites, Tancasne qui and Presos. Their movements, however, are slow, and it is easy to perceive that they have no confidence in their troops, and expect a strong resistance, which Tampico is not in a condition to make, both on account of the small number of troops, and the inefficient manner in which they are commanded. Pr za, the commanderin-chief, has been dangerously ill, and is not yet out of danger; it is said, however, that his health is improving. The line of defence is nearly completed; 1000 good troops ably commanded, would be able to repel 3000 men, but troops are wanting, and still more, good officers. "To judge from a circular addressed by the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, to the diff rent Foreign Consuls and Ministers at Mexico, of which I send you herewith a copy, we need not apprehend the same excesses on the part of the Government troops, which we had cause to apprehend from those of Canaliza, at the first attack -Outside the bar is a French brig of war, which will probably remain until the arrival of these gentlemen. "This is all the political information I can give you.

"All business is entirely paralyzed at Tampico. May 3 -The Government party under Gen. Bustamente, it is said, had taken up their march from Victo ria for this place, in which case we may look for them in 10 or 15 days; the force here is not strong, and there is no saying what may be the result.

Tampico, May 4 -1 hand you an enclosed conv of a decree of the Government against importations at Tampico, dated Mexico, 22d April, 1839. You will be good enough to have the same published. It is yet unknown what answers the different consuls have given to this decree, which was sent to the different foreign ministers The New School party assembled to the number of nearly one hundred and fitty, in Dr. Barnes-Church, may be authorized to commit, in order to encourage them to make an attack upon this place, of which they have a This is a further proof of the necessity of our vessels of war being off this port for our protection.

Palace of the National Government. The Mexican Government cannot behold without much displeasure the continual arrival of merchant vessels at Tampico, considering that the Captains cannot be ignorant that according to the laws now in force this port is now closed to foreign commerce, not only on account of the notoriety and date of this law, but because the Mexican Consuls in all countries have refused to legalize by their signatures the documents which the tariff requires for the legal importation of all kinds of merchandise in every port of the Republic. The Govern ment has also learned with great disgust, that a great portion of this merchandize is of the class prohibited by the tariff; and that others have been admitted by the revolted authorities at a very great reduction of the ordinary duties, which is a power exclusively rested in the National Congress.

On this account, and as it cannot be doubted that these

grave excesses have favored the cause of the revolution in that section of the country, by furnishing resources to all classes of persons engaged in it, the undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs has received orders from his Excellency, the President ad interim of the Republic to ddress your Excellency to declare that the National Government disavows from this moment, both as to the origin and its effects, the aforesaid diminution of duties, and that he will not assent in any manner whatever to any introduction of merchandise or productions prohibited by law, and finally, that if contrary to what he has expressly and repeatedly recommended to the General of the Republic, if in the taking of Tampico by assault, some of those excesses were to occur, which are almost inevitable, and which are to a certain extent authorized by the laws of war, that in such a disagreeable event he would not be responsible for the injury which might re-sult to the property which had been thus clandestinely

introduced to the injury of the Government itself. The President, however, flatters himself that this last nentioned conjuncture will not arrive, owing to the precautionary measures which he has adopted for that purpose; but he deems, nevertheless, this declaration cessary, in order to save the national responsibility in he case above referred to.

The undersigned, in communicating this, &c., re Mexico, April 22, 1839.

M. E. GOROSTIZA. news, &c.,

PIANO sent to Mississippi by E. P. NASH.

BEAR SIR—The Piano which you aclocted and forwarded to me made by Stodart, Worcester and Dunham, New York, came safely to land in fine order and perfectly intune, greatly to my surprise, as after leaving New Orleans it passed through three several boats before its arrival at Troy, a small town within eight miles of my house; from thence it was handed by wagon. Nothing but the very great care in packing, could have insured its arrival in such order. My daughter is much pleased with it, and considers it fully equal, if not superior, to the one I first purchased of you, which good judges pronounced an excellent one. I can with confidence of econome: I to those wishing to purchase pianos to rely on you, as well to select, as to pack up; I am certain they will not be disappointed. Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Copy)

Yela Rusha County, Mississippi.

The above is from Mr. Leigh, who recently resided in Amelia county, Virginia, (Clerk of the Court.) The first piano which I sold him he disposed of before he left for Mississippi, to Colonel Samuel D. Barks of Prince Edward, and on leaving Amelia gave directions for me to forward him another to New Orleans, which it seems gave great satisfaction. PIANO sent to Mississippi by E. P. NASH.

seems gave great satisfaction.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia.

116—12tif

Hoyt's Bank of Prizes.

seen by referring to them in another part of this paper. All orders for big prizes, as heretofore, should be direct-D. M. HOYT, Richmond, Va. May 24 IMIT YOUR PRICE, say Three Hundred or Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars-give the outlines of

Hoyt's schemes for June are really brilliant, as will be

you with a Piano that will bear the test, then I will agree to take it back and count myself no judge of In struments. Rook and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg. P. S. I am expecting 9 or 10 Piance next week,

the style of finish you admire, and if I do not furnish

superior quality IT I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the letter from John T. Leigh, Esq , (late Clerk of Amelia Court,) relative to a Piano which I sent all the way

4-2aw3wif

Hoyt's Office. Drawn Numbers of Alexandria Lottery, No. 3, drawn



Richmond, Va., Friday, May 24.

CHEERING PROSPECTS in New York! Mr. Van Buren's Star is in the ascendant in the South We have met with two citizens of the State of New York, in the course of the last week. They differ essentially in politics—one being a Whig, and the other, a friend of the Administration—but they agree in one im-portant point. Both are confident, that at the next Presidential ejection, Mr. Van Buren will carry the vote of the State.-The Whig very truly remarked, that his party had gained ground, in consequence of the late panicbut that panic having passed away, the People were returning to their first love .- The Republican Citizen said, he was fully aware of the embarrassments under which the friends of the Administration were laboring, during the present Election in Virginia, from the example of his own State-that in New York they had been seriously injured by the defection of Mr Tall-madge and his friends—just as Mr. Rives and his few Conservative friends were operating against us in Virginia-but that a re action had taken place in New York, precisely as it would take place in Virginia during the present year—and that he considered Mr. T as ma-terially shorn of the power to injure them further in New York, and that he calculated on his State as safe for Mr. Van Buren in 1840-just in fact as we consider Virginia perfectly safe at the same election. We have, however, other very important developements in the State of New York: The Albany Argus publishes a comparative table

shewing the results of the town elections in that State for 1836, and the present year. The results of the comparison are thus summed up by that paper, from which it will be seen that the prospect for the Democratic par ty in November next is indeed cheering: These results show a Democratic nett gain, since

last year, of seventy four towns. The federal majority in all the districts, is only 8 towns; and the Democratic majority in the seven districts, excluding the 5th, is 59 "But this is not the extent of the Democratic gain .-

This can only be shown by the gain in the aggregate vote of the counties. For instance, in Dutchess, where last fall the majority against the Democratic tickets was 523, it is now only 227; in Ulster, which gave a Federal and Conservative majority of 968 last fall, there is now a Democratic majority in the county; in Onondaga, where the Federalists elected their tickets by 40, the Federal organ of the county admits that the Republican majority foots up at more than 300; in Jefferson, which gave in the fall a Federal majority of 516 for Governor, and 680 for Congress, we have now a decided Democratic majority; and in the first Senate district, which the Federalists carried last fall by a majority of 1331 for Congress, and 812 for Governor, the Democratic majority is now 1060, being a Democratic nett gain of 2391.

"There is yet a stronger indication of coming events, than even these gratifying political changes. It may be seen in the prevalent tone and impression of the Demecratic party, that the next election will prostrate Federalism in the State, and that in the great Presidential contest of the next year, the friends of the Democracy will come in with as sweeping a triumph as that which signalized the first election of Martin Van Buren." The signs in the South and West are still more decid-

ed. We are confident of his receiving the vote of Virginia.

Let the present election go as it may, he is perfectly sure

of her vote in 1840. The two elections are in some respects perfectly distinct in their character. The Presidential contest is decided by a General Ticket. A majority of the votes of the whole State carries the day. The tremendous majorities in a few of the Democratic counties, will swall low up most of the lean majorities in the Whig counties. 21 No man can vote but once for the General Ticketand thus the influence of the Whig towns, through the multiplication of their votes in the surrounding counties will be done away with-and in this way alone, from 500 to 1,000, or perhaps more votes, will be set aside in 1840, which are now made to tell against us, at the State Spring Elections 3d. If the Whigs should by possi bility carry the State now (which we do not be lieve.) they will owe their success to the few Consercarry the State now (which we do not bevatives which will co operate with them. These men are but a small band in Virginia, but they touch us at a few weak points and in doubtful counties, where the scales are so nicely balanced, that an ounce may turn the scale; and again these men, though few in them-selves, will carry with them a few others to the polis, upon whom they still pass as the friends of the Administration-but after the present election, all insidious enemies will be unmasked. As soon as their honest friends are satisfied, that they have deserted the Administration, they will desert them. 4th. And another more serious cause is destined to operate against the Whites. There are many honest men in their party, who, let the issue be made when it-may, between a latitudinous and a strict Constructionist of the Constitution, will go with the latter. These State Rights' Whigs will never support Mr. Clay, as the President. But upon that issue, come when it may, though it is for the present carefully and admitly kent out of view, in order to take in for the present election every man who has various shades of preferences and opinions, those State Rights' Whigs will be found on the side of the Constitution. Does any man dream, that such men as Smith of Gloucester, Wm. Old and Wm. Crump of Powhatan, will be found the partizans of H. Clay, with all his latitudinous doctrines, his 50 million Bank his Tariff and his abominable usurpations? Never. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of such politicians, will flee the Whig ranks, the moment that H. Clay, or Gen Harrison is announced as the candidate of the party. But to that complexion it must come at last. It has been lately stated, from the most respectable correspondents in this paper, that there are not 40 voters who have declared for Clay, in Essex, though she is claimed as a Whig county
and that in the two Senatorial Districts of Meser-McCamant and McMullen, the friends of Mr. Clay can muster only a miserable fragment of the voters in Little The fact is, that Virginia is now a decided Van Buren State-and he is daily becoming stronger and stronger. The nearer we come to an open issue b him and Mr. Clay, the faster he is gathering strength. Every one, who has half an eye, must see that the contest is coming to that point. All the information we receive from every quarter of Virginia satisfies us of the ultimate triumph and success of Mr. Van Buren-and we know several Whigs, who have had opportunities of consulting the sentiments of the people, and who frankly admit it. So completely satisfied are we of the fact, that we would stake as heavy a wager, as we could command,

upon the result. Such are the prospects before us in 1840-Such are the reasons, on which we firmly and frankly rest our confident calculations. "You then despair of the State at the present Election," some wiseacre of a Whig may Far from it-We have weighed all the chances, as far as we could gather the elements of calculation — We have received letters from various quarters. We have learned the opinions of politicians in whose judgments we repose great confidence—and we come to the conclusion, and we are free to express it (now when it is, perhaps, too late to have any influence upon the result.) that after a tremendous contest, we shall carry the

State

We have been very much amused at the humbugs, with which Citizen Nonh of the N. Y. Evening Star is attempting to alarm the People of Virginia. He states, that he does "not at any time remember to have seen a canvass more vigorously and fiercely carried on. We never saw the Richmond Enquirer more zealous, more excited, more determined to surrender that State to Mr Van Buren. The veteran Editor seems to have gathered himself up, as it were, for a last and fearful contest-he seems to hazard to have staked every thing on the cast, and is ready to stand the 'hazard of the die.'" We plead guilty to the zeal, the excitement, the determination which he ascribes to us; but we protest against its being considered the last contest-or against every thing being staked on the "hazard of the die." So for from this having the shadow of a truth to recommend it, we have shown, that even if the cast should be against us, Mr. Van Buren will triumphantly carry the State next year. -But the motives to which the Star is pleased to attribute our zeal, are just as ridiculous, as his assertions are unfounded. Mr. Noah is absurd enough to conjure up an arrangement, which no man in his senses could have entertained, much less expressed. He says, "that if (we) can carry Virginia for Mr. Van Buren, (we) may secure his election for another term; Mr. Van Buren assuring (us) that he will nominate a Virginian as his successor. -But the whole article of the New York Star is so handsomely touched up in the following criticism of the New York Evening Post of Tuesday evening, that we lay it at once before our readers:

"The Virginia election will take place next Thursday. Active preparations are making on both sides; both parconfidently, as is usual in such cases, of carrying the State; but the Democratic party has greatly the advantage both in union and spirit, and the chances are in its favor.

"It is somewhat amusing to observe the manner in which the Evening Star is endeavoring to work upon the fears of such of its readers as may live in Virginia We have known little boys desperately frightened, of a winter evening, by being told of a bear in the entry or on the staircase. The Star appears to imagine that its readers are intimidated as easily. Take the following sample of the stories which their old dry nurse is telling them in regard to the Virginia election. The Star of

last evening says:

"If the Administration is successful, the Sub-Treasury is to be carried; that measure once adopted, the war on State Banks is to be recommenced; and every bank that cannot produce a bard dollar in redeem every paper dollar of issue, will be broken. It is further contemplated to punish Presidents, Cashiers, &c., of banks, by imprisonment at hard labor, for at any time suspending specie payments. The entire specie capital of the country will be in the hards of the Administration, and the election of Benton, Kendall, or any other person selected as President, will, with this power, be redeered feasible."

"Is it possible that any man can read this account of